

GENERAL NEWS.

Developing Irish Coal.
The Government have made an important move in connection with the development of the Irish coal-mining industry. They have taken over the collieries at Wolfhill, and are building a light railway to connect with the main line at Athy, an important town on the borders of Queen's and Kildare counties, and distant some nine miles away. From this town the coal can be sent to Dublin either by rail or by river and the Grand Canal. The collieries are extensive and rich in good quality coal and it is understood that the extra labour necessary will be supplied by the military.

Poison Devices in a Baron's Luggage.

The luggage of a Swedish baron who was arrested in Finland at the end of January last and after a short time in prison was deported, has been brought to Christiania. According to the *Tidens Tegn* the baron's hand luggage contained a number of articles of a diabolical character intended to cause fires, explosions, poisoning, or disease. These included pencils containing little glass tubes of some kind of acid which would break when the pencils were sharpened. Other articles contained another acid which on contact with another substance would develop great heat. There were also a quantity of poisoned lump sugar, and several small phials containing anthrax cultures.

Interesting Tientsin Action.

In the action brought in H. M. Supreme Court, Tientsin, by Mr. Edmund B. Okhouse against Dr. S. G. Kikby Gomez for \$10,800, Sir H. Villard de Sansmarez gave judgment for the defendant, Dr. Gomez was engaged by plaintiff as permanent medical attendant. Plaintiff alleged that there had been a breach of the contract and claimed \$10,800, being salary at \$1,200 per month for the months April to December, both inclusive, advanced to defendant, but which but which plaintiff alleged he had not earned. Dr. Gomez denied that there had been any breach of the contract. His Lordship, in giving judgment said: "I can only come to the conclusion that there is not such a breach of the contract as would entitle plaintiff to treat it as non-existent and to recover money which has been paid thereunder."

National Union of Journalists.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Journalists Mr. O. Williams, of Carlisle, the president of the Union, in his address, said that at the moment newspapers were surrounded with worries and perplexities, but after the war the press of the country would be in a more favourable position as a public service than ever before. It had won during the war a wider and a firmer hold on the nation. Diverted from mere party advocacy to constructive criticism in the national interests, it had directly voiced and guided public opinion. Without the press, as Mr. Eunciman had pointed out, there would be practically no expression of public opinion in this country during the war, and the Prime Minister had said that newspapers had been of enormous assistance in the effective waging of war. After the war they would be appealing not only to a larger public but to a more enlightened public. Before the war journalists themselves were not particularly intimate with foreign politics unless obliged to study them, but in the future not only the writers but the readers of the press would be intimate with foreign politics. For the adequate discharge of the great part it might play in the national life of the future the press needed the service of the best men they could possibly attract to it.

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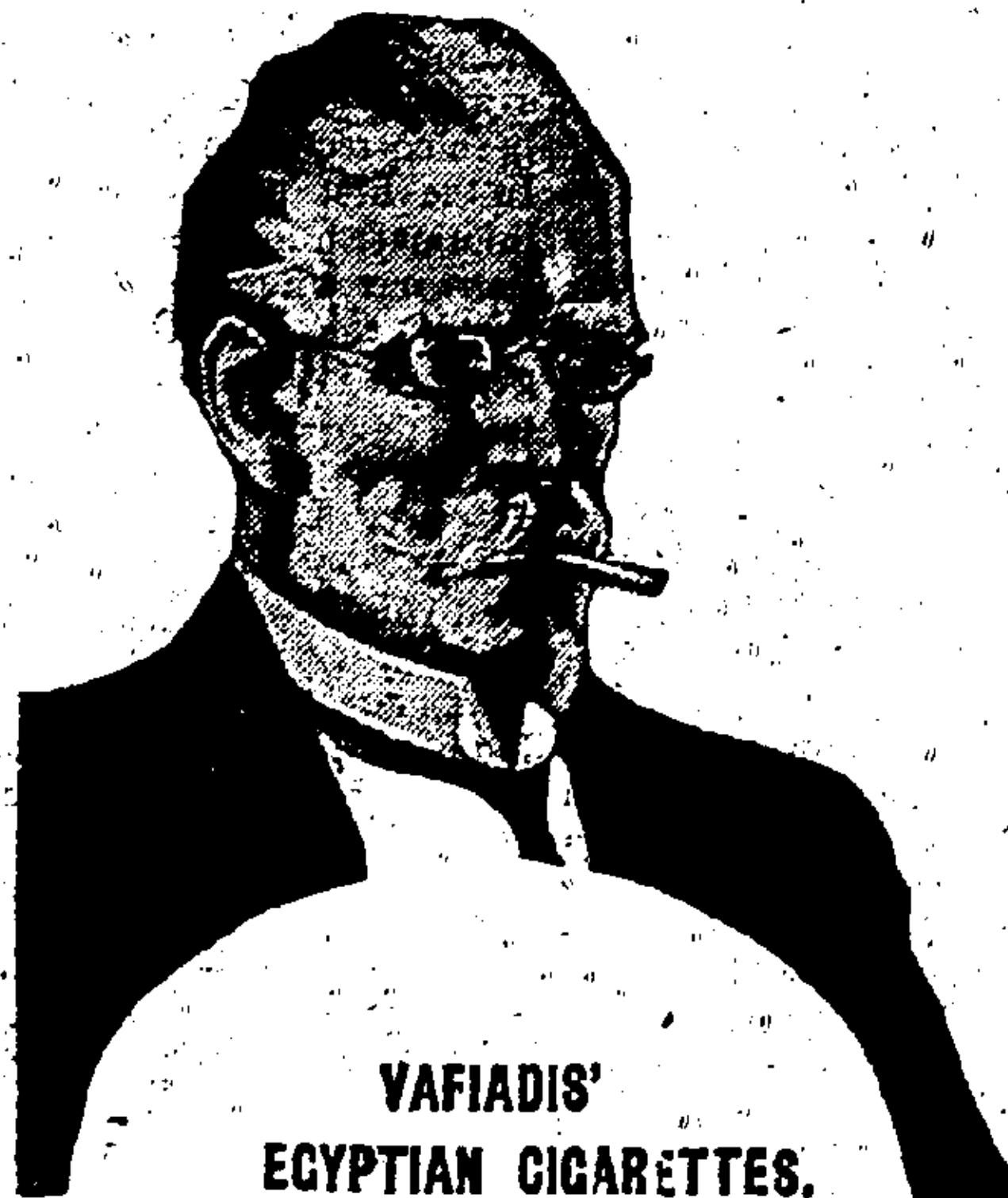
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917.

SPAIN AND THE WAR.

Although there are already some fifteen nations at war, it looks very much as though the day will not be far distant when the ranks of the belligerents will be yet further strengthened through fresh adhesions to the Allied cause. Since the entry of the United States into the arena, the movement in favour of a breach with Germany has been growing apace in South America, while the latest declaration in the same direction is that made at a mass meeting of Spanish Socialists and Republicans, who correctly gauge the situation when they assert that their country cannot for very much longer defer a decision one way or the other. It is noteworthy of the trend of world feeling, too, that these particular Spaniards, who ordinarily have no sympathy with militaristic ideals, do not hesitate to proclaim their sympathy with the Allies, but, on the contrary, are eager that their nation should take up arms against the common foe of civilisation. They firmly advocate the breaking off of relations with Germany and are prepared to face all the consequences which such an act would entail. That is the answer of Spanish Socialists to those who talk of a patched-up peace.

Europe has now become such an armed camp that practically no nation can stand aloof and watch the progress of the great struggle with absolute disinterestedness. It can be said of neutral countries to-day that those who are not for us are against us. We know only too well of the enemy propaganda and intrigue which goes on in neutral lands, and in the case of Spain we have this week been reminded of the espionage which the Germans are practising there, and which has resulted in the Spanish coast being infected with enemy submarines. It is hard for the Government of Spain, or of any other neutral country, however good its intentions may be, to counter with any degree of success the insidious activities of a people which has no respect for land boundaries or for territorial waters. The only remedy in such cases is to intimate quite clearly to the evil schemers that their room is preferred to their company, and that is best accomplished by definitely breaking off relations, as the Spanish Socialists suggest should be done in the case of Germany. If we glance at the war map, we shall see that, apart from the Scandinavian countries, the only European maritime nations outside the war are Spain and Holland. They are both in a most invidious position, and as the weeks go by they are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their neutrality. Spain has become more isolated than ever since Portugal's entry, and, inasmuch as she has suffered sorely from Germany's submarine devilry, we can well understand the growing attachment to the Allies which is becoming so clearly manifested.

Thus does the prospect of Germany finding herself with fewer and fewer friends disclose itself. Tentative bluff and savagery are meeting the world by the ears. The noble ideals of freedom and liberty for which the Allies have drawn the sword are attracting the democracies of the four quarters of the world. Determination to crush once and for all the German lust of conquest is being shown by the free peoples of the earth. Spain cannot resist the movement, and when she comes in, we may expect to see the Latin Republic of South America no longer delaying in taking the plunge. Every nation which now enters the lists against the Germans is helping to bring peace nearer still; but, of even greater moment than that fact, is the vindication that the Allies are daily receiving of the essential justice of their great and glorious cause.

A Cheeky Portuguese.

For the sake of the loyal community to which he belongs, we are exceedingly sorry to see that a Portuguese youth has been brought into court and fined for disorderly behaviour. In proportion, the Portuguese give less trouble to the police than any other class here, probably; and cases like the one heard yesterday by Mr. Wood are never likely to be of frequent occurrence. For the offender himself we are not a bit sorry, for such a fellow is a nuisance. He is also something of an ass, or he would not have asked the Court to believe that an athletic British police inspector who has, in his time, probably handled everything riotous, from armed robbers to bawky European "toughs," would either need or wish to use undue violence over the arrest of a couple of cheeky Portuguese lads. It might also have occurred to the defence that a British policeman, off duty and accompanied by his friends, is not in the habit of going about looking for people whom he can arrest. His week is usually a very full one, and he is hardly likely to wish to indulge in the proverbial "busman's holiday." It seems to us, from the evidence, that Mr. Gordon acted with very great forbearance, and stomachs a good deal of insolence where nine Home Police out of ten would have knocked these young men's heads together by way of a preliminary, as soon as they started to "give cheek." There is one feature of the case of which it might have been worth the magistrate's while to take special notice. The defendant seems to have owned in Court to having said: "We are not Chinese. Don't treat us so roughly." A remark like that, translated into a vernacular paper, is quite sufficient to give a large number of Chinese a totally false idea of British justice, as well as to embitter them against the Portuguese. Taken in general, there are probably no police in the world who use so little violence towards their prisoners as the British. But they have no instructions to put on kid gloves before arresting a troublesome character, or to enquire into the precise nationality of a culprit on taking him in charge; and it is a safe assumption that no other measures were observed towards these lads than would have been used in the case of Britishers or Chinese.

A German Republic. Inasmuch as William of Germany has been looking to his compatriots in the United States for active help in his pleasant little programme for conquering the world, it must be very disconcerting to him to read the New York cable mentioned in this morning's papers. "Germans have established an organisation, covering the whole of the United States, for the purpose of overthrowing the Kaiser and inaugurating a German Republic." As we ventured to suggest many times during the first few weeks of the war, no other outcome than a Republican Germany could ever have been anticipated. Even the most chuckle-headed German can scarcely fail to see that it is contrary to the first principles of a democracy to make war on other nations. Republican France did not seek this war, any more than Republican America sought the Spanish war, or than Tory-Democratic Britain provoked the Boer campaign. The present tragedy would never, could never, have arisen but for the Kaiser's madhouse dreams of world domination. The poor fool's vanity has been the undoing of Germany. He had, no doubt, read of the victories of Alexander, of Julius Caesar and of Napoleon; had stood in front of the looking-glass long enough to recognise a strong resemblance between himself and a combination of all three of these heroes of renown; and so he dreamt and dreamt. Now that he has had his fan, he cannot grumble if the bill is sent to him, or be surprised if the first item on it is a demand—not so much from his enemies as from his own people—that he shall doff the crown that he has so cruelly and cruelly abused. The German Republic is coming, just as surely as the victory of the Allies is coming; and, if the gods had not already deprived him of his sanity, Wilhelm Hohenzollern would be the first to know this.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL ARE BUT PARTS OF ONE STUPENDOUS WHOLE. WHOSE BODY NATURE IS, AND GOD THE SOUL.—POPE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 7th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of South Africa.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/10d.

St. John Ambulance Brigade. Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs, state:—Victoria Division, Friday, June 1, 5.15 p.m., Bandage Practice.

St. George's Society. Englishmen are reminded of the meeting at the City Hall to-morrow at 5.15, for the purpose of forming a St. George's Society in Hongkong.

Victoria Theatre. An excellent new programme was put on at the Victoria Theatre last evening, which included Pathe's British Gazette and "The High Hand," a six-part film dealing with American labour and political questions.

Fire! A fire broke out very early this morning at 108, Hollywood Road, the outbreak being caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the kitchen quarters. A fair amount of damage was done, but the amount of this, together with the insurance, is not yet known.

A Coolie Fight. Two coolies were sent last evening to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from stab wounds received in a coolie fight at West Point. The one had a wound over the left ear and the other had a stab in the back. At present no arrests have been made.

A Popular Magazine. The *Religioso Patria*, the well-known Portuguese review, has just completed its third anniversary since its inauguration. The progress achieved during the three years of its existence has been manifested by the increase in the number of pages, and it is now a fairly bulky magazine. We wish it continued prosperity.

The Second Case. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing five large steel plates from the Kowloon Dock. There was an exactly similar case before his Worship yesterday. The man charged this morning was sent to gaol for a month with hard labour, and ordered to undergo four hours in the stocks.

Chinese Postal Guide. We have received from the Kwangtung Postal Commissioner a copy of the sixth issue of the Chinese Postal Guide. This issue of a highly useful publication has been corrected to April 1, 1917. In the first part of the Guide, information in regard to regulations covering the entire activities of the Post Department is given, also tables showing postage tariff, domestic and foreign, and the domestic and international parcel tariff. In the second part is found an alphabetical list of Post Offices, with the names in Chinese as well as in Roman characters. The Guide will be found indispensable by business houses, schools, and, in fact, by everyone who has occasion to use China's postal facilities.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Band and Orchestra Practices 6 p.m.
Band.—Thursday, May 31; Wednesday, June 6; Tuesday, June 12; Thursday, June 21; Wednesday, June 27; Friday, June 29.

Orchestra.—Monday, June 11; Monday, June 18.

Police School.
Thursday, May 31.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Friday, June 1.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Monday, June 4.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, June 5.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).
Wednesday, June 6.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Thursday, June 7.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

LATE JAPANESE CONSUL.

An Impressive Funeral.

One of the largest and most impressive funerals seen in Hongkong for some time past was that of the late Mr. S. Takahashi, Consul General for Japan, which took place last evening. Since his demise last week, the body of the deceased had rested at the mortuary in the Colonial Cemetery, from whence it was removed yesterday to the Japanese crematorium in Sooi Kan Poo Valley. The route from the cemetery to the crematorium was lined by Police, under the Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. O. McI. Messer), Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, D. S. P., and Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., while as the procession wound its way to Causeway Bay eleven minute guns were fired. The cortege was met at the Causeway Bay terminus by representatives of the Government, members of the Consular Body, naval and military officers and many well-known residents. At the head of the procession was Lieut. Wakabayashi, who was followed by a Japanese soldier holding aloft a banner bearing the words in Japanese "The Coffin of the Late Consul General, Sainji Takahashi." Wreath bearers came next, followed by a bearer of wooden receptacles containing flowers, and by Messrs. Yoshizaki and Fukunaga carrying deceased Orders on black cushions. Then came the widow and two of deceased's children, followed by officials and general mourners. Those attending included—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Edwards), His Excellency Major General F. H. Ventris (Major Officer Commanding), Commodore Sandeman, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. W. Williams, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hillier, Sir William Reed, Mr. E. Davies, Justice Gompertz, Mr. Ponsonby Faze, Capt. Cassell, Major Wakeman, Major Macdonald, Mr. G. T. Etkin, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. G. Hastings, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. E. V. Carmichael, Mr. P. Jacks, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. F. Winslow, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. Louis Berlingo, the Consul for Peru (Mr. L. A. Astete), Consul General of the United States (Mr. G. E. Anderson), the Consul for Russia (Mr. d'Oettingen), the Consul for Portugal, Brazil and Panama (Mr. C. de Obaldia), the Consul for France (M. Reau), Mr. Ota (Consul-General for Japan at Canton), Mr. Kaku (Vice Consul for Japan in Hongkong), Messrs. Mori (N.Y.K.), Ono (Yokohama Specie Bank), Kato (M. B. S. K.), Higuchi (O. S. K.), Daigo (T. K. K.), Nishida (Furukawa and Co.), Yamaguchi (Bank of Taiwan), Farakawa (Suzuki and Co.), Hijikata (Hattori and Co.) and many others.

On arrival at the crematorium, a Christian service was held in the chapel, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald being the officiating minister. After the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee," the usual rites were observed. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald addressed those present as follows:—We are gathered here to pay our tribute of respect to one who has arrived, while still in the early years of middle age, at the close of an honourable career as a public servant, and who was also accorded high esteem in the relations of private life. Some ten years ago Mr. Takahashi entered the Consular service of his country and during that period he filled posts in various parts of China, in America, and lately in this British Colony of Hongkong. His occupancy of these positions is recorded as that of one diligent in duty, gentle in demeanour, disposed to kindness, and readily helpful to such as might seek his advice or other good offices—a man mindful of the interests of his country, yet never advancing these in a way to injure or offend. His term in Hongkong has been short, and was passed largely in but an indifferent state of health, but so far as opportunity was given, his work and character produced the same impression here as in his former spheres of service, and those who were brought into the closest relations with him are the same who feel the greatest personal regret at the cutting short of his useful life. He had not intended remaining in our Colony, but had made arrangements to leave for Japan a few days hence, being anxious to rejoin those of his children who are living there. That has not been permitted; a longer journey was appointed, but that journey is one which we believe includes reunion in its happy issues. To Mrs. Takahashi and her five children the sympathy of their fellow countrymen is testified by their presence in such large numbers to-day, and will be expressed in other ways. I am sure that I may take upon me to add to these the respectful condolences of members of the European community in the bereavement which has befallen the family circle in a foreign land. Some of us here have recent recollections of the touching and tender kindness of Japanese neighbours in the dark hour when we had to leave our dead behind us in their homeland, and with full sincerity we assure these our friends that their sorrow is shared. We trust they will experience very richly the consolations afforded by that Christian gospel in the faith of which they have taken farewell for the time of the husband and father. In that gospel we are taught to comfort one another with the hope which is in Christ, who brought life and immortality to light. Whilst once again it is brought home to us to-day that in the midst of life we are in death, we are reminded also that in the presence of death we are at the portal of life. We are instructed that life begins rather than ends when it is moved from this material plane, that our departed have not passed into a vague and vacant land of shades, but are in a nearer presence of God, whence there are happy employments for evermore, and where the still developing personality is changed from glory unto glory toward His likeness. May these inspiring and comforting truths sustain the minds of our friends in this their hour of great need and along their future course in life, summing up the sympathy and good-will which go out to them from so many who feel with them to-day in the response which the Father who is in Heaven has given us in His Son to the deepest and purest craving of our human hearts. And may we all, acquiring now in time the lessons of eternity, set ourselves to be more faithful followers of all who by faith and patience have inherited the promises.

In accordance with Japanese custom, five addresses were delivered by compatriots of the deceased, then a Japanese hymn was sung, and later the cremation took place. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Colonial Secretary sent wreaths.

ARROW SHIRTS.

New Stocks Arrive in the Colony.

In these times of stress, when to secure goods from Home is becoming increasingly difficult, gentlemen in the Colony who have had long experience of the comfort, style and durability of the famous Arrow shirts, will be glad to know that large fresh stocks have arrived, of new cut and design. For those gentlemen who have not been accustomed in the past to wearing these shirts, a visit paid to the pleasingly dressed windows of Mackintosh and Co., and T. K. Oheung, outfitters, will probably come as an agreeable surprise. The quality and style of the shirts are excellent, and they are of the best American make. The shirts are of white seamy, with stiff or soft cuffs, also white grounds with smart stripes in various colours. Arrow sports shirts are a speciality, and are cut to meet the requirements of comfort for golf and tennis players. There are also evening dress shirts in the latest styles and Arrow collars in new stiff and soft varieties.

What is the man-power of our newest Ally? German papers have described the United States as possessing a population of 90,000,000. Here the reckoning has been between that and 100,000,000. By the census of 1910 the population of the Republic was found to be 91,972,263, and of these nearly 16,000,000 were coloured. The annual increase in the decade 1900-10 was 2.10 per cent., and taking it at 2 per cent. for the last seven years, for immigration has declined during the war, we arrive at a total of over 91 millions of white people and about 11½ millions of coloured. The latter are by no means a negligible quantity in America's fighting strength.

Many newspaper men have served during the present war, and some have risen to high rank. In this connection it is interesting to know that General Funston, the great American soldier whose death was recently reported, was at one time a reporter for a Kansas newspaper. Before he became a soldier at the age of thirty he had conducted some official botanical investigations in Alaska, had canoeed down the Yukon River in solitude, had been a lecturer, and had been engaged in the railway service. His first experience of arms was as an insurgent in Cuba. Attracted to the service by what he saw at a Cuban fair in New York one evening in the summer of 1896 he offered his services, engaged in the hottest fighting, was wounded, and gained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the insurgent army. His subsequent exploits in the Philippines gained him fame, and when he captured Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, in 1901, his rank of Brigadier-General was conferred on him in the regular army of the United States. His death on the Mexican border, where he was in high command, is a great blow to the United States.

How came the colour red to express political enfranchisement? It figures prominently in the flags of all the Allies. Should Brazil, however, join the war for liberty (as is thought likely) the rule of red will change; for the Brazilian flag is a combination of green, yellow, blue and white; and, further, if the Argentine Republic is added the dominant colour will be blue (two horizontal stripes, divided by a horizontal white stripe). So if they haven't the red, at least they have the white and blue.

An Offer from the Chinese. San Francisco, May 21.—The Chinese "Six Companies" have made a formal offer to the Federal government to bring half a million coolies from China to work in the fields in the United States during the war with Germany, agreeing that all of the labourers thus imported shall be sent back to China as soon as peace has again been established.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In the new life of Swinburne Mr. Edmund Gosse does timely service by directing attention to a passage in the poet's "Appeal to England," in which our great Ally America is the subject of a very fine eulogy. Mr. Gosse does not quote the verse, but it may now be put on record as the one full-blooded reference to America in the poet's writings:—
Lo, how fair from afar,
Taintless of tyranny, stands
Thy mighty daughter, for years
Who trod the winepress of war;
Shines with immaculate hands;
Slays not a foe, neither fears;
Stains not peace with a scar.

Hartlebury Castle, for centuries the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Worcester, which is to become a military hospital, has great historic interest. It possesses a unique theological library, and one of the most remarkable collections of paintings and photographs of prelates in this country. It tells the story of Midland Church life through the ages in picture, for several big dioceses have been carved out of that of Worcester. In the Civil War the historic house was fortified and played an important part in the fighting.

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COMPANY MEETING.

The "Star" Ferry Company Limited.

[VERBATIM.]

The nineteenth ordinary annual meeting of the Star Ferry Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon to-day. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors), Mr. W. S. Brown, (Secretary), and Messrs. Ho Fook, F. R. Wolf, T. W. Robertson, J. Hooper, J. Hyde and A. W. Heron (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—As there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—Following the usual custom, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The profit on working for the past year shows a satisfactory increase on the previous year's figures, and we have therefore been able to maintain the same return to shareholders as last year, in spite of the fact that it has been necessary to write off from our returns from share investments a sum sufficient to bring the book value of such investments to figures approximating their market value on 30th April. For the first eight months of the year, we reaped the benefit of a comparatively cheap coal contract, but I regret to say that our expenses in this connection and in all other departments have very largely increased. We are loath to increase the fares to passengers, and to this end economies compatible with an efficient service are being made wherever possible, and we look forward to the traffic being well maintained. I am glad to say that the item "Loss in subsidiary coins" disappeared from last year's working account, and it is to be hoped that it will never be necessary to re-open the account. The item of \$1,000 at the debit of Profit and Loss Account as our contribution to War Charities will, I feel sure, meet with your approval. I do not think that there is anything more in the accounts that calls for comment, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and after it has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. Ho Fook:—I have much pleasure in seconding that proposition.

The Chairman:—As there are no questions, I will put the proposition. It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Ho Fook that the report and accounts be adopted. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the confirmation of the appointment of directors.

Mr. Wolf:—I beg to propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay as directors be confirmed.

Mr. Hooper:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Wolf and seconded by Mr. Hooper that the appointment of Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay as directors be confirmed. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring director, Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G.

Mr. Robertson:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Sir Paul Chater as director for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hyde:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Robertson and seconded by Mr. Hyde that Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., be re-elected director for the ensuing year. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$300.

Mr. Ho Fook:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$300.

Mr. Heron:—I beg to second. The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ho Fook and

BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE.

"A Promised Land."

March 20.—The Promised Land! After twelve months' incessant toil in the Sinai Desert, sometimes fighting hard, always digging, making military works, building railways, constructing pipe lines and roads, and for ever marching over the heavy inhospitable wastes, our troops have at last come into the Promised Land.

What a marvellous change of scene! Our troops are in Palestine. Before them, as far as the eye can reach, is unfolded a picture of transcending beauty. No wonder, when the troops come up to Rafa and look over the billowy downs, they break into rounds of cheers. The men are freshened and uplifted by the prospect of carrying the war into the enemy's country.

But these spontaneous cheers are given for something more than a happy change of surroundings. They are the troops' expression of delight at reaching a country hallowed by the greatest events in the world's history, the birthplace of Christ and the cradle of the rights of humanity, to uphold which these soldiers of the Empire are fighting. Nothing has lowered the spirit of this Army throughout the campaign, but they would be less than human if, after their victories on desert sands, they did not rejoice at reaching a more glorious stage of their journey towards final and complete victory.

Before and around us everything is green and fresh. Big patches of barley, for which the plain south of Gaza is famous, shine like emeralds, and the immense tracts of pasture are today as bright and beautiful as the rolling downs at home. There are crimson anemones, bright as any rubies, crocuses and narcissi, irises, short in the stem but brilliant in hue, a tiny sweet pea, clover, and many common flowers in dazzling profusion, while a few specimens of an almost black arum lily have been collected.

Can you not imagine the effect this enchanting scene has had upon the condition of troops who have become desert veterans? And what of the horses, those noble beasts whose courage and staying power helped to make possible the victories of Magdaba and Rafa!

Church of the Crusaders. I have been out on a reconnaissance over ground evacuated by Turks and towards positions which the enemy at present hold. The high minaret of Gaza showed itself to us from above the dark framework of trees enclosing the town. That mosque was formerly a Christian church built by the Knights Templar in the twelfth century, when the Crusaders fortified themselves within Gaza's walls. Saladin drove them out, but after many centuries (Napoleon's hold on Gaza was merely temporary) British forces are within sight of the town.

Away on our right over the abandoned Turkish stronghold of Wadi Sheikh Narun is Beersheba, tucked in the plain beneath the southern end of the hills of Judaea. These two of the most ancient cities in Palestine—it was in Gaza that Samson was betrayed by Delilah to the Philistines and Abraham dug the "well of the oath" in Beersheba—have been seen by some of our troops, and the Desert Column is exceeding glad.

The first town in the Promised Land we have been into is Khan Yunus, a not unlovely collection of houses amid wonderfully fertile gardens hedged around by impenetrable walls of huge cactus with stems a couple of feet in circumference. From a distance the town looks exceedingly pretty, the green foliage of orchards and gardens providing a delightful foil to the golden sand dunes which hide the view of the Mediterranean's blue waters from the town.—*Daily Mail.*

seconded by Mr. Heron that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$300 per annum. All those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. Dividend warrants can be had on application on and after Thursday, 31st May. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

HOW U.S. NAVY WILL HELP.

Powerful Fleet of the Latest Types.

Mr. Philip H. Patchin writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

In many ways participation by the American Navy in the war will be helpful. Plans are not fully developed as yet, but officials are outlining in their own minds the steps that should be taken, and the problems that present themselves. There are many things that cannot be decided until American and British naval experts can enter into conference together.

America's naval strength is not inconsiderable. There are 12 capital ships, ranging from the super-Dreadnought *Arizona*, equal to anything afloat—31,000 tons, 21 knots, and twelve 14-inch guns—to the South Carolina, of 17,000 tons, 19 knots and eight 12-inch guns.

Five other super-Dreadnoughts of the latest type are under construction. Two of these can be finished within six months. Contracts for four have been let and four others have been authorized by Congress. In addition to these, contracts will be made in a few days for four battle cruisers, of which America now has none, and six scout cruisers. These ships, of course, will not be ready for a year or two.

England entered the war, naval officers point out, with 30 capital ships in commission and 17 building. Germany had 17 in commission and 11 building, a total of 28. America's total of building and commissioned vessels is 25. This first flight of capital ships is followed by 23 other so-called battleships. Seventeen of these are in condition for sea duty.

They are all of the pre-Dreadnought type, and would be useless for modern warfare, but quite useful for coast defense and other work, leaving the main fleet free for sea duty. There are nine armoured cruisers of a kind, none of great merit, and some 60 destroyers, in which class of ship the Navy is weak. Of submarines there are sufficient for American coast protection.

The first step the American Navy will take after the declaration of war, if the advice of the experts is followed, and if it meets with Allied plans, will be to relieve the British Navy of its patrol of the Atlantic steamship lanes. It is believed that the operation of such a scheme will serve a useful purpose in freeing many Allied warships for work in the North Sea and elsewhere.

At the moment there is no thought of sending American battleships into the North Sea. It is not believed that they are either wanted or needed there. If, however, England wants them she can have them.

With small boats useful for submarine patrols and chasers America is well supplied. Some 4,000 have already been surveyed, and plans have been made for enlisting their services in a coast defense.

Whether America could serve a more useful purpose by stopping the construction of warships and devoting American shipbuilding resources to the construction of merchantmen is a question which is being closely studied.

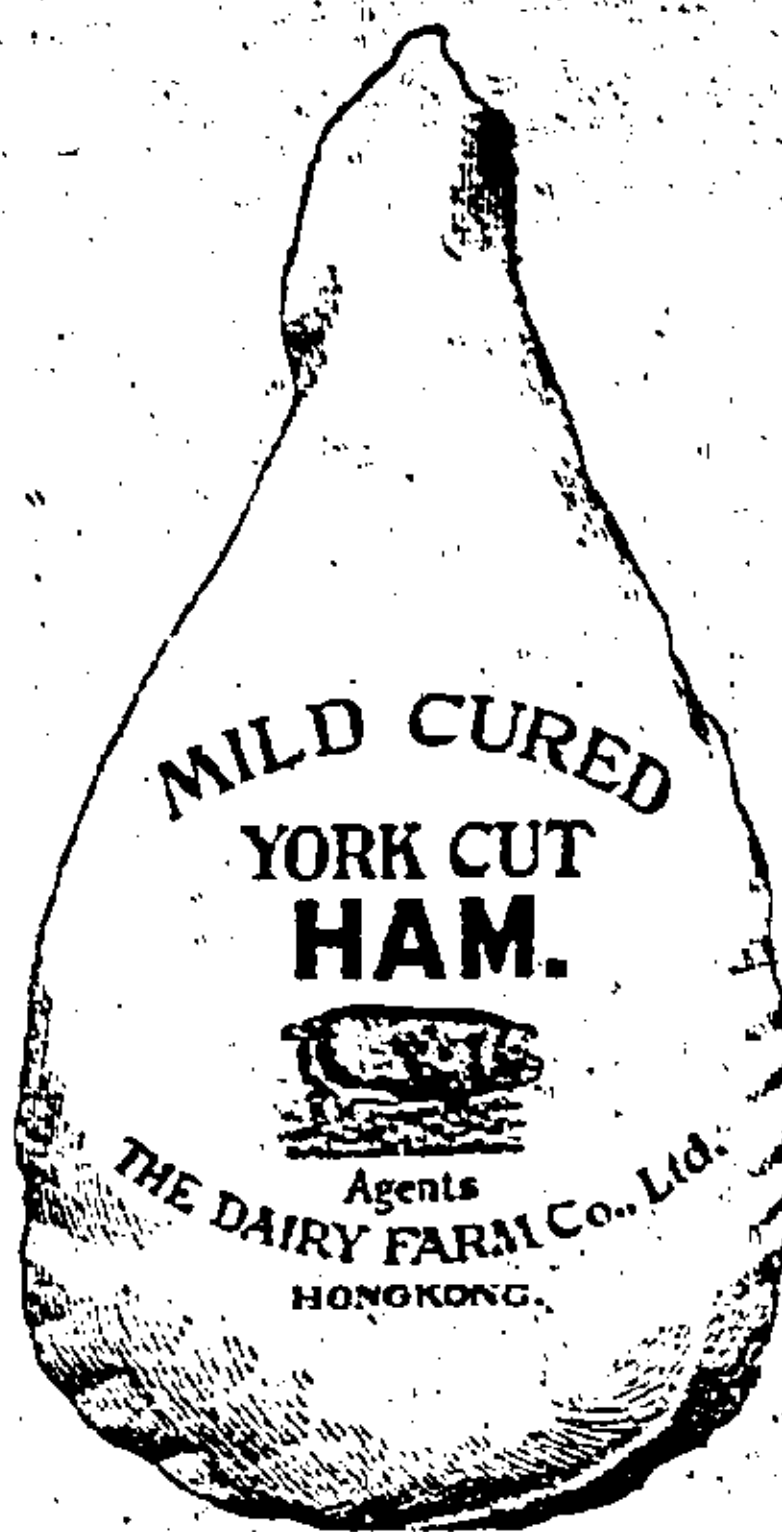
The general condition of the American fleet is good. Its target practice during the last season was better than ever before, and American shooting has always been rather more than excellent, owing, in a considerable measure, to adaptation of British methods of fire control.

Naval action here will also include taking over the German merchant ships in these waters, converting some of them into scout cruisers and other auxiliaries, and placing the others into the merchant service.

There are 90 German and Austrian ships in American harbours, with a total tonnage of nearly 600,000. Last year the British net loss in merchant shipping was \$15,210 tons. American seizure of such of these ships as are not beyond repair would compensate importantly with a year's losses.

The Navy has taken more active steps for war than any other branch of the Government. It is now practically on war footing.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

THE WAIL OF THE PILGRIMS.

You may cross the icy Ohlilkoot, you may camp in Labrador Trek with Peary to the Arctic, where the icebergs hold the floor.

But you never will have roughed it, travel where you may, Till you have made a passage on the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

We have wandered round the Andes, and in Auckland waters swam; From thence came back to Hobart, where they cannot bake a clam; The Blue Mountains of Australia, yes, we passed them on our way; Still no guy made us wise to what, we'd meet on the "Kumpeh."

We scanned the Borodero, in Java's fertile isle, And watched them split the coconuts, that's how they "strike the ile;" Dropped pounds of fatty tissue, while we stayed in Sourabaya; Guess, that's about cold storage, to the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

Some weary days and restless nights we spent in Singapore. Then to view Siam's wondrous sights, we braved the seas once more. There we gazed on Wats and temples, and heard the Buddhists pray; Till we got fed up, then made a rush for the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

We wandered down the river on a night both warm and dark, And, tied up to a rice mill, we found this Noah's Ark. And when we saw the cabins we bought blindfold that day. We wished a submarine had got the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

Away back in Chicago was a man once talked to death; The mate, he tried that stunt on us, but failed for want of breath; Then the engineer in Doris for the fireman prayed each day; Gee Whis! but it was lively on the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

The Captain owned a gramophone; we knew it too, by Heck. He'd just start grinding out Scotch tunes whenever we came on deck. Good man; he tried the best he could to cheer us up, Oh say! He nearly stifled all the smells on the coolie boat "Kumpeh."

CATHAL.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is



the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Seeshan Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Vœux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots. Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rate is \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1 Des Vœux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL: 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ARROW

Outing

SHIRTS

WITH collars that may be worn open

as shown in the sketch or closed.

AN IDEAL SHIRT FOR TENNIS, GOLF ETC.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

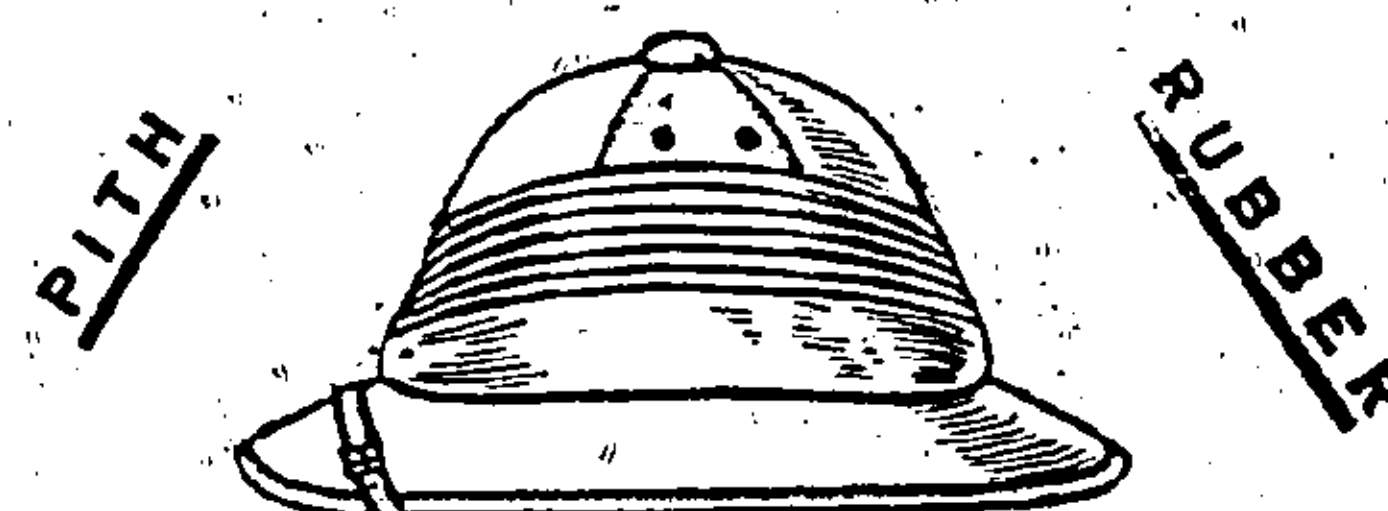
15 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.



SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

SUN PROOF. RAINPROOF.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

Mr. HARRY TATE

IN HIS

FAMOUS LAUGHTER-MAKING SKETCHES.

L 1046 "The Steamer Scene." From "Joyland." Parts 1 & 2

320 "Motoring." Parts 1 & 2

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

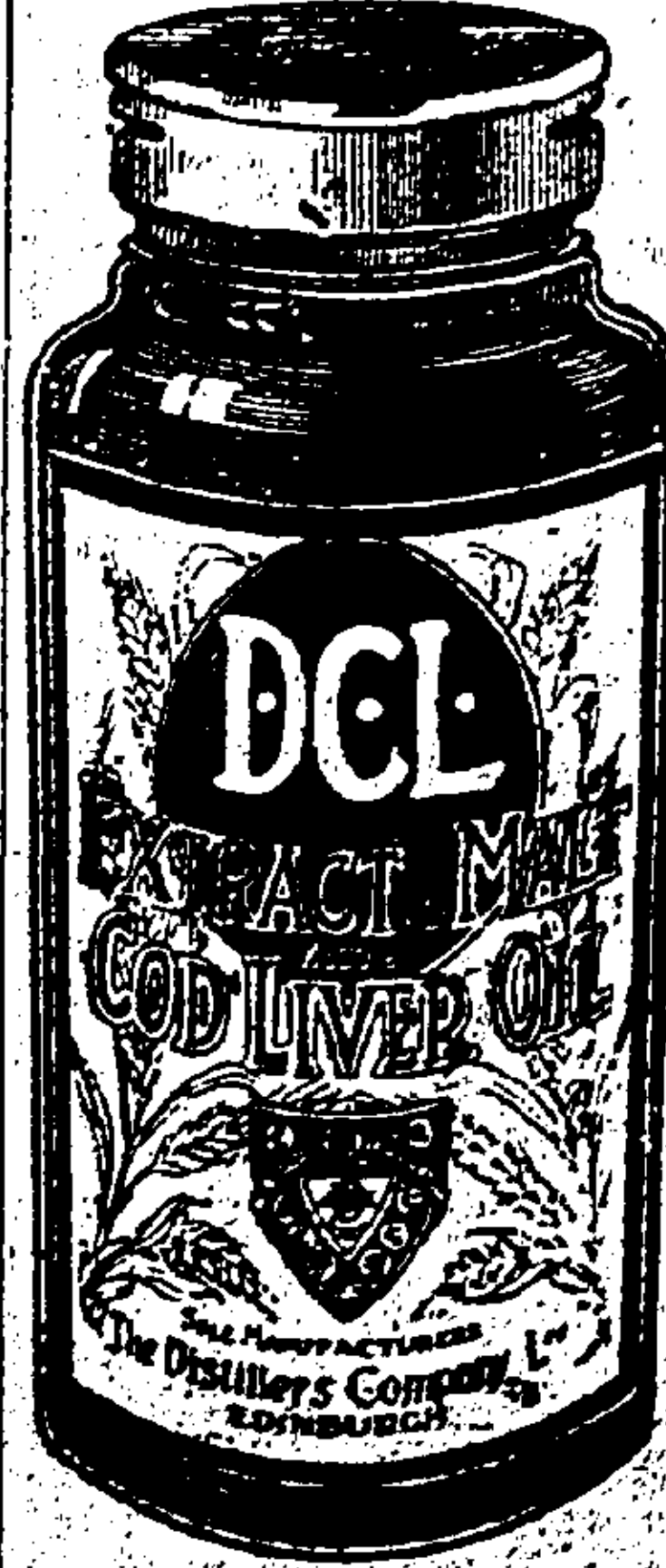
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDTRANS-PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bed Rooms with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. 1038.

DES VIEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500	FRI. 8th June, at noon.
	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	WED. 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	TUE. 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON. 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
KOBE and Yokohama	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348, (£71.10), return G\$676, (£142.20).
To San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to SAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to ROUTE THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI. 1st June, at noon.
Haihong ...	J. W. Evans...	TUES. 5th June, at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur. 31st May at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Fri. 1st June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 2nd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun. 3rd June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 9th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
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TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New Dutch Pacific Service.
The Rotterdam Lloyd, which has jointly opened a trans-Pacific service with eight passenger liners, have decided to open a freight service between Batavia and New York, touching at most of the principal ports in the Far East. They will sail from Batavia to New York by way of Panama, calling at Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu, returning to Batavia from New York direct.
The directors of Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co.'s Dividend, at their meeting last month, decided to recommend the payment of the following final dividend in respect of the year 1916—namely, 2s 6d per share, or 2 1/2 per cent, on the preference shares, and 7s 4d per share, or 7 per cent, on the ordinary shares, both payable on April 25 next, less income tax. This makes the full dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year. The sum of £100,000 is carried to reserve, and £24,494 carried forward to next account.Ningshao S. N. Co.
The annual meeting of shareholders of the Ningshao S. N. Co. was held on May 13. The report and statement of accounts for the working of the past year showed very satisfactory results, there being a net profit of over \$229,000 available for appropriation. During the meeting, much heated discussion took place between the shareholders and several directors on the latter's entering into a contract to sell the S. S. Yungshing without the consent of the shareholders. However, this regrettable affair had already been amicably settled by the cancellation of the contract. A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was declared after clearing off debts and providing depreciation, and a substantial balance at credit was carried to the next year's account.The China Merchant's S. N. Co.
Says a Vernacular paper:—Eight years have elapsed since a Board of Directors was formed to direct the affairs of the above Company. No shareholders' meeting had been held for three years after 1913. But the Company is now in a stronger position, having encountered more prosperous times during the past year or two. A general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held in the rooms of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Sunday, the shares represented numbering over 55,000. It is interesting to note the results of the working account for the last three years, showing a steady progress in the Company's profit-making capacity. Mr. Yang Shih-chi, the Chairman, gave the figures for the purpose of comparison as follows:—The first year of 1914—Total receipts from freight Tls. 3,006,000, from other sources—Tls. 342,000; after deducting all kinds of expenditure, there remained a balance of Tls. 334,000; to this Tls. 110,000 had to be added as earned from interest. Tls. 446,000 was paid as dividend. The 42nd year or 1915—Total receipts from freight—Tls. 3,114,000, from other sources—Tls. 297,000; after deducting all kinds of expenditure, there remained a balance of Tls. 506,000; to this Tls. 120,870, which was earned as interest, had to be added. Tls. 509,000 was paid as dividend. The 43rd year or 1916—Total receipts from freight—Tls. 3,962,000, from other sources—Tls. 248,700; after deducting all kinds of expenditure, Tls. 3,713,300 remained at balance; with Tls. 137,000 as earnings from interest added thereto, Tls. 678,000 could be distributed as dividend amongst shareholders, still leaving a credit balance of Tls. 570,000 to be carried forward to next year's account. The Chairman said that the total annual receipts prior to 1913 had mostly remained under three million taels. Since then, a steady improvement had set in until last year, during which the Company's receipts exceeded the four million mark. He also touched upon the necessity of purchasing or building new ships, and an order was given last winter to a local yard for the building of a steamer, which is to be delivered to the Company in September next, at a net price of Tls. 60,000. The Directors and the Auditor were all re-elected. This concluded the meeting.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of party dainties at the KLEVER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

AMERICA'S POTENTIAL ARMIES.

Million Men Within A Year.

Philip H. Paton writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:— "A million men within a year." That is the order that every army officer is hoping will be issued immediately. Army officers want to break Germany's military heart by presenting to her the possibility of an unlimited number of American bayonets in France.

Can America furnish a million in a year? Easily, but scarcely sooner. President Wilson now has the power, which he can exercise without action by Congress, to raise the present small regular army to 282,000 of all branches. These would include 200,000 actual fighting men, sufficient, if the situation at sea remains unchanged, to guard America and to send a division or so to France, simply to carry the American flag to French soil for the effect it would have upon the enemy.

A critical wit has said of America that "We've got the yen, we've got the ink, and we've got the paper, too." An examination of the situation in Washington shows that we may well return to the original jingle, which concerns men and guns and money, for America has all of these. Of money there is little need to speak, the position is too well known. Of men there are plenty. Of guns there are enough to begin with, and facilities for producing enough more by the time the men are ready to use them.

Indestructible Reservoir. I said in a previous article that a member of the Government had told me that he favoured the million men in a year idea, and told me how it could be done. There are in the United States some twenty million men between the ages of 18 and 45. These are national census figures. So America's reservoir of man power is huge. Of men between 18 and 32 there are ten millions, of men between 18 and 23 there are five millions and a million men reach military age each year.

The first step would be the raising of the regular army to the statutory limit of 282,000. The President would issue an appeal to the country for enlistments in the regular establishment. Two present regular army of, roughly, one fifth this size, would form a nucleus for the new army. Existing regiments and organisations would be vastly enlarged, the experienced and professional officers and men would be distributed through the new forces, which would work for speedy training. There would come back to this army all or most of the active men who have had military service and training. It would speedily become an efficient and well-trained military organisation, fit for duty overseas, possibly, in six or eight months.

It is likely that some form of national service or conscription will be imposed. The President already stands for universal service, as does the War Department. It is, also, a fundamental of the nation, one of the foundation stones of which was the Military Act of 1792, which held every man liable to military service for the protection of the State. Since then, and especially since the Civil War, America has rather gotten away from the theory, but can be made to return to it. America closely watched England's great effort to avoid compulsory service, and has learned a lesson from England's final resort to it.

As did England, America will probably try to obtain men by voluntary enlistment. It is likely to get the required number compulsory will follow. Army experts aim high at getting the best possible men, and calculate that for a million they must "comb" at least two or three millions. It is believed that the American man will make good fighting material. There is here, more than in England, a hereditary instinct for the use of firearms, a small detail of modern military training, but men whose fathers and uncles habitually "packed a gun" have the spirit of warfare born in them.

As to equipment there is already enough for a good beginning.

AIR SERVICE FEAR.

An Authoritative Statement.

The following statement represents the view of one high authority upon the question which has caused so much anxiety within the past few days of the present air position on the Western Front, where the enemy is now making great efforts:—

Mr. Bonar Law's counsel to wait a little before coming to a conclusion that we may not gain and quickly regain the ascendancy in the air which we had at the end of the autumn campaign is very salutary. Exaggerated reports of temporary checks and disadvantages have an injurious effect on the moral of the men in the Service who do not know and among the men who do know.

We have reason to believe that the reports that have lately been spread that we are quite outclassed by the German aircraft at the front are entirely wrong. The agitation against the efficiency of the air service is naturally very encouraging to the Germans, and they will endeavour by these reports to influence it. There is no confirmation of the German claim that was published yesterday. Its correctness is doubted. It may be pointed out, however that our air service is liable to heavy losses, as it is doing specially heavy reconnaissance work.

Everything possible is being done that can be done to increase the supply of the latest aircraft, and whilst we never know what surprises the Germans have for us the strong chances are that we are all right.

The United States Government has stored away some 600,000 rifles. Most of them are the latest models, the rest are quite good enough for training purpose. The Government arsenals and gun factories have facilities for keeping up a supply of these weapons. The problem of artillery is much more difficult, but can readily be solved by the construction of new plants and the adaptation of many industrial institutions as yet untouched by war. At no time will it be necessary to interfere with the Allied supply of war materials.

The Question of Officers.

Here, as in England, the question of officers will be the most important of all. An army of a million men will need 60,000 trained officers. America has not got that number, nor anywhere near it. But America has at hand nearly 20,000 young men, who have been given a pretty thorough course in the rudiments of a military science in what are called "summer training camps," where, under the tutelage of regular army officers, young men are each year given a month or two of intensive training. Then there are the men who have had military training in colleges and schools, scores of which in the United States make military work compulsory to all students. America, then, has a good start toward material for trained officers.

The system of summer training camps was adopted in 1913. Then a few score college boys were induced to attend a camp of instruction for a month of their summer holiday. The movement was quite popular. Camps were established in various parts of the country during ensuing years. Last year there were 14,000 participants. Some took a course lasting a month. Others remained longer, and many have returned year after year. All are of the stuff of which officers are made. America has made a fair start toward an adequate supply of officers.

In addition to the regular army now in being, America has a considerable quantity of trained militia, a few thousands of whom have lately had real experience on the Mexican border. These men will also be most useful as a part of the skeleton army which will be filled out with new men.

America's potential fighting strength is enormous, and, if proper leadership is given, America will be ready to furnish an inexhaustible supply of men for the Western front if they are required.

ALDERSHOT TO HONGKONG.

Commemorative Entertainment by Middlesex Men.

Since the 25th. Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment has been in the Colony evidence has several times been given that Hongkong has had the good fortune to receive a very talented company of entertainers as well as a gallant body of men, and last evening when members of the regiment gave a variety entertainment at Mount Austin Barracks, to commemorate the voyage of the Battalion from Aldershot to Hongkong, the high opinion already formed was considerably enhanced. The event was arranged, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., and officers, by the Entertainment Committee, and in response to the large number of "invitations" issued, many of the Colony's principal residents assembled to enjoy what proved to be a really delightful programme. The gymnasium had been prettily decorated and the stage tastefully arranged, while the string orchestra of the Battalion provided the incidental and accompanying music.

The overture "The March of the Die Hards," played by the orchestra, opened the programme, following which Mr. Gordon Payne, light comedian, rendered "On the Esplanade," in a style that evoked much applause. The eccentric comedians, Agar and Chelmsom, were irresistibly funny in their turn. "We don't want a girl," and the mysterious Morley, a card manipulator and illusionist, certainly mystified his audience by a series of very clever card tricks and other conjuring turns. Mr. G. Perry sang in admirable style, the song "A Little Baby in the Moon," and Paddy Malone provided an entertaining item by his musical monologue "The Whistest Man I Know." One of the best turns was that given by Mr. G. Crane, who, appearing in a grotesque make-up, gave a number of turns at the piano in which he displayed high-class musical talent and a wide fund of humour. Although his programmed items numbered five, the audience loudly appealed for more, only the length of the programme forbidding a response.

The second half of the evening's entertainment was commenced by the orchestra rendering a selection from "The Dollar Princess." Mr. Gordon Payne again following with the popular song "Blighty." A descriptive fantasia written and composed by Corporal Charles A. Anderson, who, as quoted, was given by the brass section of the Battalion band, this being descriptive of the voyage from Aldershot to Hongkong. The production was based upon the actual voyage of the Battalion, featuring the incident to the sea. Tyndarous on the evening of February 6, 1917. Admirably conceived and arranged, the piece brought home to the listeners a realisation of the varying fortunes of the travellers, and at its conclusion the composer was given hearty praise. Mr. W. McKenzie, a baritone singer, having rendered a much-enjoyed solo, Mr. G. Crane again delighted the assembly by giving an impersonation of Kegin's last night alive, the incidental music for which he had composed himself. The programme was brought to a close by the presentation of a farcical absurdity, entitled "Rehearsing a Revue," this having been written by a member of the company, Mr. Harry W. Chelmsom. Those taking part were Harry Vernon (Variety Agent); Gordon Payne; Miss Vera Yorvott (Comedy Actress); Vera Chelmsom; Miss Bertha Beeneone (Serio Comedienne); John E. Spencer; Miss Orta-Di (Spanish Dancer); G. Folley (Jenny Knowall (Comedian); E. J. F. Agar.

It only remains to be added that the entire programme was one that gave pleasure from start to finish, and this, combined with the hospitality extended to the visitors by the officers' mess, made up a most enjoyable evening.

ARE THE GALLOWES READY?

Expiation must be the First Term of Peace.

Mr. Theodore Dable writes in *John Bull* (April 14):—

In that noble declaration to the American Senate by which he at last sweeps aside by a mighty onrush of great ideals and splendid purposes all his vacillations and hesitations, and stands forth panoplied for war against the German regime of despotic barbarity and tyrannical infamy in the world, President Wilson speaks of the sinking of hospital ships by the specific orders of the German Admiralty. "Even hospital ships—ships carrying relief to the sorely beleaguered and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with a safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity—were sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion."

The latest of these ships to fall victim to this unspeakable crime against the laws of humanity is the *Asturias*, and the British Government announces they will not repeat their previous warnings as to reprisals but will "proceed to such measures as will, perhaps, bring home to the German Government some realisation of its infamy." What those measures may be or whether they are being now enforced, I do not know. If they are being enforced they are a Government secret, for nobody outside the Admiralty has yet heard anything about them. If the son of a Turpin, and other German naval officers and U-boat commanders at present in this country, have been called from their champagne, cigars, billiards, and cushions to occupy quarters aboard British ships sailing the ocean highways, then it may be that sooner or later reprisals will materialise in some of those instruments of Postdammy being sent to the bottom of the sea. Such is the providence of Nature that even a bad German may be converted into an excellent fish. In that form I would not mind eating some of him myself. From time to time Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and other members of the British Ministries have, in all solemnity, pledged themselves that the authors of the long list of Teutonic crimes against humanity and civilisation, so far as they can be discovered, shall be held to strict personal accountability. I ask, here and now, are the gallowes ready, or has the need for them been forgotten even before they are erected? My memory of their necessity has been refreshed not by the *Asturias* only.

But even if all the German diabolism in France and Belgium in the early days of the Teutonic onrush had faded from my remembrance—even if Zeppelinism and submarineism had passed out of mind as a bad dream passed away before eyes awakened to the golden hues of morning, I should still see stretched out before me that devastated landscape over which the German hordes have trod with their faces to the Rhine. That vista of enslaved and terrorised populations; of towns and villages deliberately laid in ruins; of little homes, where the German soldiers have enforced their billets and even enforced their lust, burned to the ground with such devilish thoroughness that in Bapaume not one has escaped intact; of orchard trees slashed and maimed, root and branch, so that they should bear no more; of wells poisoned with arsenic or fouled with obscene filth; of vile inscriptions on cherished photographs and personal treasures, made in the excreta of the foul fiends wreaking their desperate spleen on a land they had to leave at the run—I say that vista remains with me as a vivid scene of devastation and horror and ruthless pillage, amidst which, with my own hands, I should like to get the gallowes ready for the long file of Potsdam miscreants, with at the head of them the two Hohenzollerns, who by all the rules of justice ought to meet their doom alone.

Contrary to the experience of a few months ago, there was a surplus of seamen of all grades at Swansea in the first weeks of March, and this is stated to apply to some other ports in the Bristol Channel. Firemen and A.B.'s received 23 a month and 23 5s. weekly boats at Bristol Channel ports. It is stated that the next move by the men would be in the direction of a national recognised wage for seamen. The men were anxious to do away with bonuses, and have the wages fixed on a generally recognised basis at all ports.

Surplus of Seamen.

The doom of the Hohenzollerns and the leaders round them who have willed and planned these Attilian savageries, relentless as remorseless, ought to be on the scaffolds of an avenging justice. There the Hohenzollerns ought to die because they are not fit to live. Doubtless, the heads of the British Government—Mr. Lloyd George among the first—will say that I am too previous. I am well aware that before you can impose conditions of peace you must win the war, and that before you hang you must take. Still I ask, are the gallowes ready? I say that the British and Allied peoples want to see them, and to see them now. The tyrant of Potsdam would indeed tremble in the fear of God if, looking back in his retreat towards the Rhine, he could see British and French and Italian and American workmen erecting the scaffolds on which he and his son were destined to pass, blood-stained and blood-guilty to the soul, into the abysses of their purgatorial hell. There is no reason why we should not have the gallowes ready before we constitute, to try them, the Allied High Court of Justice which is the recent proposal in the French Chamber of M. Ignace, Deputy of the Seine. "Retribution for all these atrocities," he said in his motion, "will come as sure as fate, and will be terrible; but that will not be enough. We shall require also that those who committed, who ordered them to be committed, or allowed them to be committed, must suffer personal punishment. We must at once lay the foundation of a High Court of the Allies which will immediately collect evidence, and which will be ready to sit at the cessation of hostilities. The first paragraph of the peace preliminaries must insist that all persons accused by the High Court must be delivered up to it for trial." As, in fact, the British Government have not yet approached their Allies for the erection of the scaffolds, I shall ask what they are doing to assist in the constitution of this High Court of Justice, and what steps they are taking to assist the court with evidence as to the personal responsibility of those whom they propose to indict at its bar.

You remember the passage in the French Revolution in which Carlyle describes the public protestations against any trial at all for Louis XVI., white-coated beside the bloody Hohenzollern: "What, try Louis Capet?" scornfully ejaculates Patriotism. "Mean criminals go to the gallowes for a purse cut, and this chief criminal guilty of a France cut—of a France slashed asunder with Olothecies, with his victims, twelve hundred on the tenth of August alone, lying low in the Catacombs, fastening the paces of Argonne Wood, of Valmy, and far fields; he, such chief criminal, shall not come even to the bar." So, without any Court of Judgment, is the chief Hohenzollern judged already; so judged, we can make no peace with him or with any Hohenzollern. Civilised humanity has declared him outlaw and sentenced him to death. The other chief instigators and organisers of this world-shambles may be "more difficult to track down. The names of one or two we know. Zeppelin has gone to hell; there let him earn his salvation if he can. Many others have earned rope enough, and we must get the indictment individually home that they may be rewarded, each according to his merit. Supreme justice will never be done in this world, or for the world, till this is accomplished. Expiation is an essential term of peace in this war; the scaffolds of justice are needed after this war as an essential satisfaction of righteous judgment. Let us see they are not forgotten.

A startling development in what has been one of the most complicated cases of civil litigation in the Colony for many years was forthcoming at the Police Court this morning, two men, now figuring as defendants in an action which is being tried in the Original Court by Mr. Justice Gompertz, being brought up on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Company of which they were directors. The men are Li Hy-man, managing director of the Yue Hing Company, and Ma Chi-lung, manager and director of the same Company, and they are charged with conspiring to defraud the Company of 100 chests of opium.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared on behalf of the Crown, there also being in Court Mr. C. Mol. Messer, C.S.P., and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, whilst Mr. Eldon Potter represented Li Hy-man and Mr. C. G. Alabaster represented Ma Chi-lung, both being instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

What is alleged by the prosecution is that the Company, which was formed for the business of dealing in opium, had a stock of opium in its hands in March, 1913, and, after the market had fallen, it appreciated considerably and had been on the rise ever since. When the defendants saw that the market was rising, they wanted to sell 100 chests of opium to a firm called the Lee Wah Lung, which, it is alleged, was a bogus Company brought into existence to get this deal through. The men approached another director, named Ku Yin-san, who had had \$100,000 deposited in the bank in his own account, and after a great deal of trouble, persuaded him to pay that sum into the loan account of the firm. That was on April 15, 1913, and on the same day it appeared that the defendant sold the 100 chests to the Lee Wah Lung, receiving \$100,000 for it, which was paid into the International Bank. The prosecution allege that the sum was the same as that advanced by Ku Yin-san, and that the defendants had brought into existence the fictitious Lee Wah Lung for the purpose of getting the opium themselves, which was, during all this time, appreciating in value.

It is said for the defence that the two defendants did obtain the money for the chests of opium from the Lee Wah Lung and paid it into the till of the firm, from which it has been stolen by the director Ku Yin-san. They produce documents which the prosecution allege are forgeries, and also other documents to prove their assertion. A long trial was given to an application by Ku Yin-san to have the Company compulsorily wound up and eventually this was ordered by the Supreme Court, the Official Receiver, Mr. E. V. Carpmel, being appointed liquidator. There is now an action proceeding in the Supreme Court, in which the liquidator is claiming the recovery of the 100 chests of opium from the two defendants or, in lieu, an equivalent sum of money. This case has been proceeding for no less than fifty-three days, and it was adjourned about a week ago to enable the liquidator to consider his position. In the meantime, criminal proceedings have been instituted, and, in addition to the charge of conspiring to defraud, it is intimated that a further charge of forgery will be brought against the two men.

This morning Mr. Jenkin made a long statement to his Worship (Mr. J. B. Wood), outlining the more important facts of the case, and in seeking for a remand, said he had been instructed to apply for very heavy bail.

Mr. Eldon Potter described the criminal proceedings as unprecedented, saying that the action now before Mr. Justice Gompertz would decide the same point as these proceedings. He went on to refer to some features of the defence, and said that the defendants, who were wealthy men, were determined to fight the civil action to a finish. As regards bail, the men could not

leave the Colony without losing the civil action, in which event their property would be seized to meet the liquidator's claim. He contended that to ask for a heavy bail was a scandal.

Application at Supreme Court.

At the Supreme Court this afternoon, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sat in the Full Court to hear an application for a stay of the civil action, pending the result of the criminal case. The Hon. Attorney General and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. C. G. Alabaster for the defendants. The Attorney General said there was nothing improper in the Crown intervening in this matter, for the Crown had learnt that there were grave charges made against the two directors who had been arrested and had stepped in and directed prosecution. The Crown was determined to go on with the criminal proceedings, whatever the result of the civil action might be. The Puisne Judge asked why the Crown had stayed its hand until the plaintiffs had finished their case and the defendants were halfway through theirs. The Attorney General said the Crown had not stayed its hand, but had only become acquainted with the facts the other day, and it then directed criminal proceedings.

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A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

Criminal Sequel to Civil Proceedings.

A startling development in what has been one of the most complicated cases of civil litigation in the Colony for many years was forthcoming at the Police Court this morning, two men, now figuring as defendants in an action which is being tried in the Original Court by Mr. Justice Gompertz, being brought up on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Company of which they were directors. The men are Li Hy-man, managing director of the Yue Hing Company, and Ma Chi-lung, manager and director of the same Company, and they are charged with conspiring to defraud the Company of 100 chests of opium.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared on behalf of the Crown, there also being in Court Mr. C. Mol. Messer, C.S.P., and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, whilst Mr. Eldon Potter represented Li Hy-man and Mr. C. G. Alabaster represented Ma Chi-lung, both being instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

What is alleged by the prosecution is that the Company, which was formed for the business of dealing in opium, had a stock of opium in its hands in March, 1913, and, after the market had fallen, it appreciated considerably and had been on the rise ever since. When the defendants saw that the market was rising, they wanted to sell 100 chests of opium to a firm called the Lee Wah Lung, which, it is alleged, was a bogus Company brought into existence to get this deal through. The men approached another director, named Ku Yin-san, who had had \$100,000 deposited in the bank in his own account, and after a great deal of trouble, persuaded him to pay that sum into the loan account of the firm. That was on April 15, 1913, and on the same day it appeared that the defendant sold the 100 chests to the Lee Wah Lung, receiving \$100,000 for it, which was paid into the International Bank. The prosecution allege that the sum was the same as that advanced by Ku Yin-san, and that the defendants had brought into existence the fictitious Lee Wah Lung for the purpose of getting the opium themselves, which was, during all this time, appreciating in value.

It is said for the defence that the two defendants did obtain the money for the chests of opium from the Lee Wah Lung and paid it into the till of the firm, from which it has been stolen by the director Ku Yin-san. They produce documents which the prosecution allege are forgeries, and also other documents to prove their assertion. A long trial was given to an application by Ku Yin-san to have the Company compulsorily wound up and eventually this was ordered by the Supreme Court, the Official Receiver, Mr. E. V. Carpmel, being appointed liquidator. There is now an action proceeding in the Supreme Court, in which the liquidator is claiming the recovery of the 100 chests of opium from the two defendants or, in lieu, an equivalent sum of money. This case has been proceeding for no less than fifty-three days, and it was adjourned about a week ago to enable the liquidator to consider his position. In the meantime, criminal proceedings have been instituted, and, in addition to the charge of conspiring to defraud, it is intimated that a further charge of forgery will be brought against the two men.

This morning Mr. Jenkin made a long statement to his Worship (Mr. J. B. Wood), outlining the more important facts of the case, and in seeking for a remand, said he had been instructed to apply for very heavy bail.

Mr. Eldon Potter described the criminal proceedings as unprecedented, saying that the action now before Mr. Justice Gompertz would decide the same point as these proceedings. He went on to refer to some features of the defence, and said that the defendants, who were wealthy men, were determined to fight the civil action to a finish. As regards bail, the men could not

leave the Colony without losing the civil action, in which event their property would be seized to meet the liquidator's claim. He contended that to ask for a heavy bail was a scandal.

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ELECTROCUTED.

A Chinese Blacksmith's Fate.

A curious accident occurred to a Chinese blacksmith, early this morning, which resulted in his death. Deceased was engaged in working on a roof, in company with a number of other men, carrying out repairs. While he was walking about the roof, his feet became entangled in some electric wire which had been unearthed by the concrete having been taken up. He was seen to endeavour to kick his feet free, but, failing to do this, he stooped and was attempting to extricate himself with his hands when he was instantly electrocuted.

Previously, a small boy got his feet in the mesh but was successful in getting free before thinking to use his hands.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

T. J. Wells, s.s. Kinshan, c/o Hongkong Canton Steamboat Co., from Shanghai.

Yung Yuk Mui, 200 Haiphong Road, Yumati, from Cavite. Kong Tung Chong, c/o Yung Yat, 180 Reclamation Street, Yumati, from Cavite.

Yonhing Monham Street, from Shanghai.

Robinson, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Taiwanmaru Dodwell, from Moji.

Nanyokan Hotel from Shanghai. Taigang from Amoy.

Hart, from Pensacola. Retransmitted from Shanghai, N. C. Tuxbury, c/o Eastern Extension.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1917.

leave the Colony without losing the civil action, in which event their property would be seized to meet the liquidator's claim. He contended that to ask for a heavy bail was a scandal.

After further argument, his Worship fixed bail at \$50,000.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Sale of Indian Gold.

outcomes of the discussions with the Presidency and Exchange Banks which took place early in January last, it was announced on January 18 that the Government of India had decided to offer for sale, until further notice, the gold of the Indian mines which they were then holding on behalf of the Bank of England. The weekly sales then announced have since continued and the total sales amount to about £4 million. It has now been decided in pursuance of the policy adopted at the January conference to release the overweighs experimentally for the purchase of produce in such amounts and at such centres of the country as Government may from time to time decide. The release of gold in this way will, however, be liable to discontinuance without notice should circumstances require this.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. for May 24 states:—The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week and values were carried about 1½ to 1 per cent. with a moderate demand from local mills at ruling rates. Planting operations are in full swing and from various reports to hand we understand that the acreage has been increased by 20 per cent. While this is to be expected under the present circumstances, we regret that the crop outlook does not appear quite healthy, as the rain we have had during the past week has been far from satisfactory, more especially in the Northern provinces, where prolonged drought has made cultivation rather difficult. News from the world markets continues to furnish evidence that it considers the present value of raw cotton as safe so long as the war lasts and from reports from our various correspondents both in Liverpool and New York the consensus of opinion is very bullish, some of whom go so far as to predict higher levels. Recent cables intimate that the acreage in America is reduced by 20 per cent., which will no doubt be reflected on the market. Under the circumstances, and while not wishing to pose as alarmists, we cannot but help feeling that the China markets will respond to the movements in the cotton markets abroad, more especially when we bear in mind that freights are getting scarcer daily and the inability of buyers to secure rupees. Whereas in the last years the mills in China have been in a position to fill their requirements from India, they will now have to depend entirely on China, and hence the outlook for the new crop will be attached with considerable interest, and we can only hope for a bumper yield. For the same reasons it is rumored that the Japanese Government may prohibit the exportation of Indian cotton to China, which all goes to show the way the wind is blowing. Tone of the market, firm.

For a good solid meal a la carte or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE SITUATION

on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

RANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$13,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling
\$1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

L. E. De Alencar, Esq., Chairman.
J. M. C. B. de Azevedo, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. M. M. C. de Azevedo, Esq., Secretary.
C. E. G. de Azevedo, Esq., Treasurer.
A. E. de Azevedo, Esq., Secretary.
A. E. de Azevedo, Esq., Secretary.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Mr. J. M. C. B. de Azevedo, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai & N. China, Ltd.,
London & Foreign, India, China &
Siam, & Ceylon, & C.

Branches.

Hongkong & Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, & C.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent
on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK E.

THE Balance of the above Bank is conducted by
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Advances may be obtained on application
ON **TRUST** on deposits as follows on the **min-**
imum monthly balances at **4 1/2 per cent.** per annum.
Depositors may **draw** at any time, **balance**
at **3 per cent.** per annum, on **FIXED** deposits at **4**
per cent. per annum.

for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1826.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL— £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND— £1,000,000
PROPRIETORS— £1,000,000

HONGKONG EXCHANGE and General Bank
DEPOSITS received for **1 year** or shorter periods, **as**
which will be credited on application.

T. C. DOWLING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " " " " £1,250,000
Paid Up " " " " £825,000
Reserve Fund " " " " 609,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London and West India Bank, Limited,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Karachi
Canton	Singapore
Colonbo	Sourabaya
Hankow	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Lyons	Peking
Hongkong	Rangoon
Shanghai	Batavia
Yokohama	
Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 4 per cent.
Deposits on Demand at Fixed Deposit
Interest which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS: U.S. \$6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U.S. \$1,010,000

U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES:

MURRAY KEMP	HONG KONG
LYCUTTA LONDON	HONG KONG
	SHANGHAI

[illegible]

LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 21,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and	Agents
Amoy	Amoy
Canton	Canton
Hankow	Hankow
Hongkong	Hongkong
Shanghai	Shanghai
Tientsin	Tientsin
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1885.

Head Office—Yokohama
Branches—Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama

SHIMONO, Managers.

on the market for beer,
of course you will settle
on PRIMO because it
has been tried, proved
and endorsed by all
lovers of wholesome
beer. An ideal
beverage for summer
months.

Stocked by all Wine and
Spirits Merchants and
Hotels in the Colony.

**H. RUTTONJEE
& SON.**

16, Queen's Road Central.

